COOPERATIVE FARMING.

The Theory and Practice of a Scheme being tried in a Bengal District.

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PREFACE.

This work has emerged out of efforts at economic construction in the countryside. Economic construction is not merely one aspect of the general drive to rural uplift activities. It is the fundamental pre-requisite for any achievement in that line. Time and again, plans for better education, better sanitation, better communications, etc., come to founder on the rock of the bankruptcy of the wealth producing forces. The rehabilitation of these forces is the precondition of the organization of social, cultural or hygienic welfare. And such rehabilitation must proceed upon a clear perception of the nature of these forces, their interrelation and their manifestation in the prevailing forms and patterns of economic life. The present is, therefore, an essay in two directions: In the first place, in an understanding of the economic forces which underlie our agrarian situation; secondly, in the indication of new forms through

which these forces may be deliberately organized to yield more fruitful results. Both the analysis of the economic relations and the proposals for reform have crystallized from the experience gathered in the pursuit of particular problems; both have gradually taken shape out of the experimental gropings in concrete situations.

The data for this study were furnished by conditions obtaining in the District of Nadia, and the scheme outlined in these pages is aimed directly to suit those conditions. But the problems that these conditions reveal are not problems peculiar to Nadia. They are common to the agricultural economy of all districts, not only in the Province of Bengal, but even outside. Nadia is merely the crucible in which they have been studied concretely.

The new forms of farming organization proposed here were first given a start at three places in this district in the middle of April, 1940. There was no thought at that time of reducing the theoretical conclusions or the practical proposals to writing. Those hectic days hardly

allowed any breathing time to make a proper record possible, which could be prepared only subsequently at leisure. It is interesting now, more than six months later, to recall that morning of the 15th of April, 1940, when the boundary ridges of the separate plots in the Jehangirpur Farm were first broken down. The gentry from the near by district town, the officials and their ladies, cultivators whose lands had been given to the farm and a large crowd of curious spectators from the village assembled on the fields, heard the Collector explain his scheme, took part in or watched the making of the common farm land, and sealed the event by a common sharing of puffed rice and sweets served by the ladies. True, one cultivator-member of the farm caused a last minute sensation by throwing himself before the Collector's wife and imploring her to dissuade her husband from taking his land. But he was an exception and was soon reassured. The general feeling was one of enthusiasm. Its first flush did not last for long after that day. That was

expected. Doubts about success were voiced again. The dreaded white-ants made their appearance in the field, kerosine and coal-tar notwithstanding, and hollowed out the sugar-cane cuttings. Yet the farm survived. Day after day, the men saw the idea taking shape in the pulverized earth of the wide stretch they ploughed and harrowed together. Out of that grey and brown stretch, slowly changing to green, where their little plots had lost their separate identities, grew the consciousness of the new identity of their joint farm. Their interest, dazed at first by the shock of novelty in the experiment, revived again, and the men came to look upon the farm as their own, to be loved and guarded and nourished by themselves. Concrete evidence of this attitude was forth-coming. The men took the management into the hands of their own committee. They jealously scrutinized the expenses. They volunteered to guard the growing crops by turns. They came to work on the joint farm before attending to their other lands outside. They drove hard bargains

for the purchase of seed and manure. They kept a sharp eye on one another and kept one another on a line. And now they have garnered their paddy, they are washing and drying their jute and are preparing the land for winter cereals. The experiment is young. Trials and disappointments must still be many in store. But the psychological battle is won.

To a number of friends, both official and non-official, I owe a debt of gratitude for the help they have rendered me in this work. They have encouraged me with their interest, discussions and criticisms; assisted me in the laborious collection of material. Some of them were with me in the long and trying struggle which had to be waged with ignorance, suspicion and prejudice before this experiment was permitted by the cultivator. They worked with me far into the night on many occasions, drawing up detailed budget estimates of cultivation expenses and thinking out novel forms of agricultural costing and farm accounting. I thank them all for their assistance,

without which my task would have been difficult to accomplish.

My wife, who stood by me through all the vicissitudes of this work, shared my labours day after day on the field and in the study, sustained me through chagrins and disheartening set-backs, and has now, finally, taken on herself the responsibility of seeing these pages through the press and issuing them to the public,—her I refrain from even attempting to thank.

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The 7th November, 1940.

S. K. Dey.

INTRODUCTION.

The fundamental problem in our agricultural situation is not the primitiveness of our technique, nor the lack of credit facilities, nor even the phenomenon of fragmented holdings. These factors, admittedly direct and most obvious causes of the low return derived from cultivation, are themselves the effects of a deeper cause, which is the dependence of an increasing population on a fixed supply of land owing to the non-existence of any other major occupation. Once this is perceived, the causal sequence becomes easy to trace. Overcrowding on arable space leads to its continuous partitioning ; the minuteness of the unit of tillage bars the use of elaborate and improved equipment and methods ; the progressive diminution of profits scares away capital. These facts lead to a chain of consequences with which all of us are familiar. There is chronic default in the cultivator meeting his commitments, the circulation of credit is arres-

ted and the continuity of agricultural operations is threatened. These are outward symptoms or evidence of the basic truth that the agricultural industry is now run at a loss. There is no prospect of a permanent cure except by relieving the pressure of population on agricultural land through industrial expansion. This, however, is a matter which hardly admits of action on a local or District scale. The planning of power-driven factory manufactures demands mobilization of resources on a nation-wide basis. This involves long and careful arrangements, elaborate organisation and, above all, time. Meanwhile, the situation in the countryside grows more and more ominous and acute. It brooks no further delay. During such time as radical remedies are under way, immediate palliatives have to be sought. And the very smallness of the scale of agricultural enterprise which constitutes its handicap renders such palliative action possible within a limited sphere and without much waste of time. The scheme outlined in the present handbook is a prescription with this

strictly restricted purpose. It aims to tackle only one of the immediately adverse factors in the agricultural situation, namely, the factor of subdivision-cum-fragmentation of arable land. It proposes elimination of this factor by following a certain practical method of amalgamation and consolidation. But this, like any other such method, will only have a strictly limited efficacy. All attempts at consolidation of holdings alone must ultimately fail because the further it proceeds the more clearly will it demonstrate the economic redundancy of a large part of the total number of people found to be subsisting on the consolidated block. On a large-scale farm arising out of consolidated plots employment would be available for fewer men than were working those plots prior to their coalescence. It is this unemployment potential which will ultimately frustrate the process.

This conclusion is of vital importance in a proper understanding of the problem. A superficial analysis very often lays the blame for

fragmentation and subdivision at the door of our inheritance laws. It is overlooked that the law does no more than arm established social relations with statutory sanction, while the social relations themselves are a reflection of economic realities. Changes in existing law in favour of primogeniture, or existing practice in favour of consolidation of holdings, carried out from above by State action will prove abortive as long as the basic economic factors which threw up these social and legal forms still continue to operate. These factors, as indicated already, are represented by the lack of any outlet of employment for the masses other than in work on land. Where such outlet is available, current practice and law will not be enforced, as may be witnessed in the history of enterprising middle-class families of which many members emigrate from their villages and seek their fortune in trades and professions preferring not to exercise their fractional claims on their patrimony. When this movement becomes general, the existing laws of inheritance will gradually fall into

disuse and become obsolete. Until then, they may be regarded as performing a beneficent social function in that they afford some measure of protection to all the members of an expanding family, albeit at the cost of progressive deterioration of the economic standard of the whole.

The unemployment which is shown to arise from amalgamation is, of course, not a novel emergence. Employment below maximum capacity for all appears as absolute unemployment confined to a few as a result of better labour organisation on a large-scale farm. But the latter situation will provoke resistance, while the former, concealing the true position, will result in uncomprehending acquiescence for yet a while.

Consolidation or amalgamation of existing land fragments has, therefore, only a temporary purpose to serve. It is to alleviate the immediate situation, while new industries grow up to absorb the labour finally displaced in the process. This displacement does not occur immediately that larger farming units are formed. On the other

hand, the economies of large-scale operations are reaped at once. For the time being, therefore, the economic advantages resulting from combination are shared by all. During that period there is clear gain from the process. That is all that the present scheme sets out to achieve.

THE EXISTING POSITION IN NADIA.

There is a current belief that the district of Nadia is underpopulated. The facts are these. A total area of 18. 5 lakhs of acres is occupied by a population of 15. 3 lakhs. 68. 6 per cent. of the population, or 10. 5 lakhs, derive their livelihood from agriculture. The area under cultivation is 14. 1 lakhs of acres and 3. 6 lakhs of acres out of this, that is, about a third of the total area brought under cultivation in the district, is left uncropped as current fallow each year. The agricultural population thus subsists on a net cropped area of 10. 5 lakhs of acres, which works out to an agricultural density of one man to the acre. The density is, of course, not uniform ; it is greater in the east, while large areas in the south and west lie uninhabited and given up to wild vegetation. Only a third of the cropped area is used oftener than once in a year and the yield of all crops except sugarcane compares unfavourably with that of all other districts of

the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions except Jessore, not to speak of East or North Bengal. A few other points should also be noticed in this connection. Sub-infeudation of landed interests has made little headway in this district ; under-raiyats of the second grade are uncommon. The average area of a raiyat's holding is 2. 45 acres= 7. 35 Bighas, that of an under-raiyat's is .5 acre=1½ Bighas only. The average area of a cultivable plot in the district is .52 acre=about 1½ Bighas. It remains to add that these figures have been carefully compiled from the Settlement and Census Reports and returns of the Agricultural Department. They have been checked and corrected by special enquiries conducted recently in different villages in all parts of the district.

Certain conclusions may be drawn from the above facts. The density of population is relatively low in the district, but the per capita return from agriculture is still small. Extension of cultivation to all available land and the tendency to successive farming of rents through

middle-grade tenureholders are noticeable features of the agrarian economy in other parts of Bengal. Both these forces have been arrested here because of the poor yield of the land. The relatively low return from land is not due to any special backwardness of the prevailing agricultural practices, but to the poor quality of the soil itself. The implements used by Nadia cultivators are much the same as elsewhere, their technique, capital and other human facilities are not substantially different. On the other hand, there is more intensive cultivation here in some respects. A larger number of ploughings is considered necessary in Nadia for jute, more labour is spent in preparing the land for sugarcane. It follows that the existence of a large proportion of waste lands and jungles in this district, the retrenchment of cultivation in the decadent western thanas, particularly of the Sadar and Ranaghat Subdivisions, is not brought about by the lack of man-power or depopulation. These areas are left alone or abandoned because they do not offer sufficient economic reward for

their exploitation. Depopulation is a consequence and not the cause. There is no doubt that the deterioration of public health plays a part, but this may be exaggerated and its sequence misunderstood. Malaria follows depopulation quite as often as preceding it. The two factors react upon each other, but the fundamentally operative influence underlying both is economic. Material inducements lead to emigration, the recession of cultivation and human habitation leads to unhygienic conditions which, in their turn, scare away more people and so set up a vicious circle. A confirmation of this analysis will be found in the greater prevalence of the Utbandi form of tenancy in the western tracts of the district, because the practice of shifting cultivation followed under this system is indicative of the comparative sterility of the soil in these parts. The large percentage of current fallow similarly proves that the margin of soil exhaustion is easily reached. This percentage, which works out to an average of 33 for the whole district, increases

to fifty in some of the western thanas, and decreases considerably in the east, disappearing completely in the thanas of Kumarkhali and Khoksa. Be it noted, too, that in spite of his slightly larger holding of land, the income extracted by the cultivator from it is poorer in this district than in others. All these considerations go to show that the land here cannot support even the relatively sparse population subsisting on it at present and that Nadia agriculture is over-populated. This does not mean, of course, that the district is over-populated in an absolute sense. Over-population is a condition relative to the particular organisation of production prevailing at a time. With a different organisation, with intensive cultivation and the setting up of new mills and factories, the district may not only be able to maintain the existing population in comfort but may even require an increase in the number to man the new equipment efficiently. But in the existing conditions the optimum limit may be taken to have been passed.

THE FARMING UNIT.

It has been noted previously that the average area of raiyati holdings in this district is 2. 45 acres or 7. 35 Bighas and that of an under-raiyati holding is .5 acre or 1½ Bighas. Raiyats and under-raiyats are, however, creatures of law, representative of certain rights and status. The man with a productive significance is the actual cultivator, who is sometimes a raiyat, sometimes an under-raiyat, in rare instances even a tenureholder or a zamindar. To put it differently, the holding that counts for crop-raising purposes is the parcel of lands put directly under the plough and not leased again for rent. It has been ascertained by detailed enquiries in a large number of fairly typical villages in all the subdivisions that the average area of such a holding in the district is 1. 62 acres=about 5 Bighas. * Actually the land-

* This figure has been obtained by totalling up the area of all the *Khas* plots held by the different grades of landed interests in a

holding of the individual cultivator is more than this, because he very often owns more than one holding. The mean figure for the district, represented by the Chuadanga return, may be taken to be 5 acres=15 Bighas, of which not more than half is available for actual cultivation in any one year, the rest being either unculturable or fallow. This gives some idea of the scale of cultivation in Nadia, but even this figure fails to bring out the crucial point in the situation. The holding, like the raiyat and the zamindar, is also a legal concept, and is of small significance in determining agricultural efficiency. The holding is the total of all the plots comprised in one rent-paying interest. But the really important factor is the size of the individual cultivable plot, which represents the physical unit of tillage. The average for this,

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mouza or village, i. e., of all the plots which are actually brought under cultivation and not sub-let; and then dividing this total by the number of such interests. The figures required for this calculation are to be found in records-of-rights prepared by the Settlement Department.

it may be recalled, is .52 acres or 1½ Bighas only. Agricultural operations conducted on this scale on land already seen to be of poor quality show a debit balance in an average year. Figures collected in a large number of individual cases bear out this statement. This is not always apparent because no profit and loss account is ever maintained by the ordinary cultivator. Rough calculations are sometimes attempted by the literate jotedar, who is a comparatively well-to-do agriculturist, but it is unusual to debit the cost of the farmer's own labour in such accounts, and the liability for depreciation or replacement of the dead and live farm stock is universally overlooked. Proper balance sheets prepared in cases selected for study from all over the district show that in an average farm a profit of about Rs. 2/- per Bigha can be obtained after meeting all expenses of cultivation including the rent and cess demand and interest charges on working capital only in a normal year when there is a 75 % yield of all the crops sown. As this

is unlikely to occur more than twice in a cycle of five years, if even that, the balance in an average year is either a loss or very nearly so. It may be noted that no allowance is made for the cost of maintaining the farmer and his family in the debit account, except in so far as this may be met out of the farmer's own wage-bill appearing in that account, which would amount to about Rs. 60/- in a year.* This amount, therefore, represents all the living that an average cultivator makes out of his land in Nadia. He gets no profit out of his land. He only gets wages ; no more than what he would have earned by working as a landless day-labourer. The land-owner who operates entirely through hired labour makes nothing at all. Yet there are many such who are still subsisting on their land ; and cultivator-owners who require three times what they now get

* The calculation is as follows. A man does not require to work in his farm for more than 240 days in the year. The average daily wage rate of farm labour is four annas. Hence the money value of the labour spent on his land by a farmer would be Rs. 60/-.

out of their land even for the barest minimum for themselves and their dependents are still managing to live.* The explanation is that they do not meet their current liabilities. They consume what they should have paid their landlords and creditors and carried to reserve for the maintenance and improvement of their farm equipment. Hence the mounting indebtedness and diminishing income. The position is one of a dangerously unstable equilibrium; but that is another matter. The point of interest for the present argument is the fact of unremunerativeness of the present scale of cultivation.

There are two reasons for this state of things. In the first place, an area of 15, 20 or even

* It is worked out from the figures in the last Census Report that the average agriculturist in this district has to maintain about 2½ dependents. The cost of living for an adult in the villages on the barest subsistence standard is estimated to be Rs. 5/- per month or Rs. 60/- in the year. Hence, the cultivator's annual requirement for the maintenance of himself and his family on this standard is Rs. 210/-, which is actually three-and-a-half times what he has been calculated above to be deriving from his land.

50 Bighas is not sufficient for profitable farming in this district. The size, it must be obvious, will vary inversely with the fertility of the soil. Secondly, the full value of the economies in overhead charges arising from large-scale operations cannot be secured unless the total farm area is to be found in one compact block, within one periphery. In Nadia, as indeed elsewhere in Bengal, not only is the total farming area uneconomically small, but even this small total represents a sum of many scattered plots. Unless these two defects are removed, capitalistic farming will lack a foundation. Attempts to introduce sturdier cattle, improved implements, and scientific manures do not succeed now, because they get no chance to show what they can do within the restricted space in which they have to operate. Their achievements fail to impress for this reason. The situation should be tackled from the other end, through enlargement of the sphere of their functioning. There can, of course, be no standard formula for determination of the concrete extent

of this enlargement. The farm of ideal size which maximises profits will exhibit regional variation related to the prevailing circumstances of the locality. Its precise determination for any particular area must be a matter for empirical research. It is impossible to tell the size of the optimum farm for Nadia without conducting a series of experiments on the ground. One particular landed concern proposes to try mechanized farming on a compact area of over a thousand acres in this district. Their experience will furnish valuable data. Meanwhile, there can be no doubt that even the minimum size necessary for farming at a profit, not to speak of the optimum, must be considerably larger than the prevailing type.

THE SCHEME OUTLINED

The scheme presented here aims at forming larger farming units by breaking down the demarcating ridges or *ails* between separate contiguous plots within a large block of land and cultivating the entire area through a unitary agency. The merger of the plots is accomplished by the cultivators in their possession surrendering their individual rights in the lands to a farming society composed of themselves. The unitary agency is achieved through the same society undertaking joint cultivation of the consolidated area on behalf of its members. The market value of each individual member's land transferred to the society is credited to his account as his fully paid-up share-holding in the society's assets, entitling him to a proportionate participation in its profits. In the three societies which have been started in Nadia the members are to make over their lands by means of deeds of sale executed in favour of the society in return

for value credited as their share-money. The draft sale deed used for this purpose is given at the end of this handbook in Appendix I. There is, of course, no cash transaction, only an exchange of land for share certificates. The societies organised in this district are pending registration under the Co-operative Societies Act at the time of writing. A set of Bye-laws has been drafted for their working and may be studied in Appendix II. As soon as the societies receive Departmental recognition, the sale deeds are to be executed and registered under the Indian Registration Act. Pending these legal formalities, the plots have been already amalgamated and joint cultivation taken up. The minimum area for a farming society under this scheme has been fixed at 33. 3 acres or 100 Bighas for this district. It was considered that this size would ensure an appreciable margin of profit and at the same time guard against the number of members being unwieldy. The Garabaria Farm in Chuadanga is over 36. 29 acres=109 Bighas.

There were 62 plots in this land before consolidation in possession of 23 cultivators, who have all joined the society as members. The Bamanpara farm in Meherpur is over 35.67 acres=107 Bighas comprised in 72 separate plots previously and possessed by 51 cultivators. The Jehangirpur farm in Krishnagar is 78. 23 acres=235 Bighas in area. There used to be 101 plots here possessed by 41 cultivators who now jointly own the farm. The area of the Krishnagar farm has been unexpectedly large because the only suitable site for organizing a farm was found to be the land formerly used as the local race course which has a natural boundary in the race track, which was followed as the most convenient boundary for the farm also. A cropping scheme was drawn up for each farm by the District Agricultural Officer after consulting local opinion. Detailed budget estimates of expenditure and receipts were then framed. The cropping scheme and estimates of the Jehangirpur farm for 1940-41 are given in Appendix III to serve the purpose of a concrete

illustration. It will be seen that this budget has been prepared in great detail and with considerable care. It has been subjected to several independent checks by people having experience of farming in this district. At its end is given a statement embodying the estimated financial position of the farm at the close of the year's working on both its capital and revenue accounts. It will appear from this statement that the net profit expected to be realised in the Jehangirpur farm is Rs. 17/7/- per Bigha. The profit in the Meherpur farm is estimated to be Rs. 11/2/- per Bigha and in the Chuadanga farm Rs. 10/3/-. These compare with the existing rates of profit of Rs. 2/- to Rs. 4/- per Bigha from the best farms organised on the present scale.

Certain further steps, incidental to its main purpose, are to be taken to give full effect to the scheme. The farm land passes into the possession of the society, which should then apply to the landlords of the transferors for mutation of its own name as tenant for the

plots transferred. There may be more than one landlord involved. Many of the plots affected would be found to appertain to *jamas* or rent-paying interests which cover other plots outside the farm limits. This is, however, no difficulty. One consolidated *jama* should be created for all the farm plots held under one landlord. In the new *jamas* should be included any *khas* plots of the landlords, that is, plots held directly by the landlords and not sub-let to anyone, which may be found within the block, of which the society is to take settlement. The society also assumes the liability for the accumulated arrears of rent and cess dues on the land. These arrears, which are at present unfortunately universal, will be for holdings of which the farm plots will in most cases form only a part. The society will, of course, assume only proportionate liability. It should arrange with the landlord to pay off the arrears in convenient instalments and budget, accordingly, for the current dues as well as the agreed instalment of arrears. Until the arrears are cleared, the value of the

share holdings of the members responsible for the arrears should be deemed to be less by the amount of their respective arrears. A reference may be made to the financial statement at the end of the Jehangirpur farm budget for a clear appreciation of this point. The same procedure is to be followed, as far as possible, in respect of other encumbrances found on the farm land. The adjustment of accounts will not be easy in all these cases. Instances are found when the amount of mortgage exceeds the present value of the land. Even where it is equal, the mortgagor-member will have his entire share value wiped away until the mortgagee is paid off, with no prospect of getting any dividends or return from his land until that time. In view of these difficulties it has been found advisable here to ignore encumbrances other than arrear rent and cess charges, leaving the creditors to come to terms with the society. They would be obliged to do so even if they proceed against the land in execution of Civil Court decree.

It is not proposed that the society should own its own tools or implements or cattle. It was intended at first that the cultivators forming a society should pool their cattle and farm appliances also in the same way as their land. This is, however, impracticable unless the farming unit is enlarged to embrace all the lands held by all the members. In most cases this would make the unit coterminous with the mouza or village boundary. In practice it is found in all cases that cultivators owning lands in any consolidated block also own other lands outside this area, to work which they have to retain their cattle and implements. Another alternative of purchasing improved appliances for the society itself is to be discarded as being in conflict with some of the basic implications of the scheme. These will be discussed later. At present it may be noted that the scheme contemplates the cultivator-members of the society working on the farm themselves and bringing their respective cattle and implements to work with. They are to

receive payment at the current wage rates for this labour. It may be seen that the specimen budget given in Appendix III has been framed accordingly. This would ensure reward being proportionate to individual industry. A particular member, owning perhaps only ono plot in the farm, devotes all his energies to working on his other lands outside. He would be entitled only to his share of the net profits. On the other hand, on a day following a smart April shower, when every cultivator gets busy with his plough, none of the members may turn up for work on the co-operative farm, being more concerned with the ploughing up of their private individual holdings. This is more likely to occur in the early stages of the experiment, before the implications of collective ownership become a reality to individual members. Requirements of the farm guard against such an eventuality by its system of engaging labour at market rates. Employment of outside labour would mean a pegging down of the ideal, but it is

better to compromise for a time on a detail than to jeopardize the success of the scheme altogether.

The management of the society is entrusted to a Panchayet or committee elected by the members. The detailed rules of administration and working will be found in the bye-laws already referred to and reproduced in Appendix II. This is, however, an entirely novel type of enterprise and will require close watch and supervision by responsible officials and enlightened non-official supporters for some time in the beginning. In this district, the farm at Krishnagar is in the direct charge of the Collector, while those at Chuadanga and Meherpur are being similarly looked after by the respective Subdivisional Officers. Associated with them are other officers, particularly of the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, and those touring officers who are engaged in the work of rural reconstruction as a part of their normal routine; also a body of non-official enthusiasts commanding influence

with the public. The society's tutelage to this extraneous body of advisers is indispensable in the beginning, but must aim to be as short-lived as possible. The farming society will not have proved its success as long as the advisory body is required to function. That body does not charge for its labours, but these amount to a very substantial invisible subsidy, which can have justification only as a temporary protective measure. One of the most important tasks of this supervising body is to train up the Panchayet in maintaining proper accounts of the operations. The importance of this matter should require no stressing. In Appendix IV will be found a list of the registers and forms which have been prescribed for the societies here. It is expected that the paid farm supervisor proposed to be engaged for each society will also do the clerical work of writing up these books. But they must be understood by at least some of the members. With this end in view the registers have been made as simple as is consistent with the main object

of keeping a detailed check on the operations of the farm as a business undertaking.

Last of all, there is the question of credit requirements. The farming society will require long-term loans to finance its capital expenditure for essential structures, such as a godown and seed store, a shed for a whole time farm supervisor, a threshing floor and an adequate fencing, perhaps also for irrigation and drainage arrangements. It will also require short-term or seasonal accommodation to meet its current expenses of cultivation. The amount of short-term loans need not, however, cover the entire budgetted expenditure for cultivation for the year ; some of the expenses will be met out of the proceeds from the sale of the earlier crops. It is suggested that outside assistance for this purpose need not exceed 66 per cent of the current estimated expenditure. The question is, how are these long and short-term loans to be obtained ? Credit facilities for the cultivator are rapidly drying up. But the growing credit famine in agriculture is directly

caused by the increasing plight of the agricultural industry itself. Free, private capital (as distinct from capital enjoying State security or protection and raised through the issue of public or quasi-public debentures etc.) is justifiably averse to investment in an unprofitable enterprise. The aversion is the call to the industry to repair its defects. Our existing system of private, competitive production knows no other method of registering economic weakness. If the signal is unheeded, the offending enterprise is brought to a stand-still by being forced to go short. No shortage of credit will be noticed in other fields, which offer scope for employment of capital at a profit. It must be clear that the improved organization of agriculture made possible through co-operative farming offers such scope in an abundant measure. The figures given at the close of Appendix III will show, for example, that the rate of return on the total capital laid out in the Jehangirpur farm may be reasonably expected to be 29 percent. This high

profitability will constitute the attraction for capital to farms organized on improved lines. The loans contracted will be secured by the farm lands, the permanent structures erected and the crops raised. Unless the budgetted estimates are very far out, the security thus offered must be considered excellent and the investment completely safe. Once their prospects are properly advertised and confidence is created in the stability of the farming societies, there need be no apprehension, therefore, of lack of capital accommodation. This will no doubt take time. In the initial stages it is reasonable to hope that the farms, which will be organized under the Co-operative Societies Act, can obtain the required capital from co-operative credit institutions. Indeed, if the logic of the previous pages is correct, these latter institutions may transact business with the existing type of agricultural enterprise only at their own peril. And that logic is correct, as the present experience of Central Banks and Rural Societies amply demonstrates.

Enough has been said to demonstrate the simplicity of the scheme. It is also entirely modest in what it sets out to achieve. It does not attempt any wholesale or large changes. It does not propose mechanization of agriculture. It does not suggest even any considerable magnification of scale. It only defines a method by which a few adjacent pieces of land may be amalgamated into a somewhat bigger whole. It is patent that much more than this ought to be done if the maximum of productivity is to be realized from the soil. Comprehensive action aiming at such an objective belongs, however, to a different sphere. Our peasants, moreover, are psychologically unsuited to the reception of substantial modifications in organization or technique introduced in large instalments. That does not imply that changes in large doses are not called for without delay ; but it suggests that

they will meet with resistance and can only be put through by means of benevolent coercion. Meanwhile, intelligent persuasion through patient exposition of present ills in terms understood by the peasantry can accomplish something on a minor key. The present farming scheme is an effort of this order. By confining attention to only one of the many depressing factors in the situation, it facilitates an easy grasp of its import on the part of the cultivator. He continues to pursue his calling with the same apparata and the same methods as before, with change in only one single respect. Hence there is no difficulty in his attributing the enhanced profits directly to that difference. The introduction of complex machinery and elaborate technique simultaneously with the enlargement of the farming unit would have confused the situation and made the effect of any one of these factors less impressive. The selection of the particular defect to be attacked was made, however, with a definite design. As has been previously analysed, the minuteness

of the scale is the fundamental defect. Once this is realised by the cultivator,—and the realization will come with increase in the agricultural return consequent upon the elimination of this factor—he will be ready for other changes, which will follow far more easily. The first step is the biggest ; in this case it is also the most difficult, because it involves the giving up of the individual's private rights in his property. This has been accomplished already at three places in this district, but only after a tremendous amount of persuasion. Even then, the full significance of the act has not been grasped by the men. They regard it as a queer piece of business, a gamble with their land to which they have acquiesced, firstly, because it produces little anyhow and, secondly, because they still set store by what the Collector says and the latter advised this course. Hope lies only in the chance that the thing may be brought off, that cash will tell where arguments have failed, and once they gather the profits they will begin

to believe. It may strike one at first sight that the economies of large-scale cultivation could be demonstrated with surer chances of success if tried in the easier medium of an individual capitalist's large *khas* farm. He would be more amenable to reason, more appreciative of extraneous difficulties, less impatient for results. To argue thus is, however, to miss one of the significant implications of the present scheme. It aims not only to attain a certain ultimate goal, but attaches equal importance to the distinctive method by which it seeks to attain it. Possibilities of large-scale *khas* cultivation by big landowners are also extremely limited. Most of the available arable land is tenanted and it is the condition of the small cultivator's farm which calls for immediate action. The method of the present scheme is, therefore, to deal with the small farmer and bring him to a realization of the gain from joint action. Once this understanding has spread, large-scale co-operative farming may become a common feature of agricultural life. The organization of large

farms by individual private capitalists cannot, on the other hand, succeed to any great extent without reducing the raiyats to landlessness. These raiyats would be forced out of their small holdings and then reintroduced on their land as hired farm hands. Such a tendency would arouse their active hostility at once. It may also be attended with social repercussions of an undesirable character. The present proposal seeks to maintain the small cultivator in the possession of his land, although he would no longer enjoy this possession alone but share it jointly with others. While there is an undoubted change in the nature of his interest in the land, his possessive interest, nevertheless, is not completely destroyed. Change there must be if there is to be any reform of the existing conditions. But the change envisaged here, though substantial in effect, is small in appearance and requirements. A vital step, fraught with immense possibilities, is initiated with very little outward disturbance of the current system. In this fact lies the

strength and the practicability of this scheme.

The path to success will not, of course, be easy. The difficulties will be serious and many, as is to be only expected. Any reform which is not entirely superficial must be pursued against heavy odds. A clear-eyed recognition of the likely dangers is essential at the outset. The biggest handicap will be the loss of personal interest on the part of the individual cultivators in land which is every-body's property. This has been partly overcome by arranging that a member labours on the farm land not only for ultimate common gain but for immediate receipt of cash wages. Still, there must be some loss of keenness. A man does not strive as hard for a fixed payment as he would if he could retain all the results of his work for his own use. The question, in the final analysis, resolves itself into this: Is the fall in productive efficiency due to loss of individual keenness more than compensated by the gain of large-scale operations? There need be no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. The

experience gained already in working the Nadia farms entitles one to speak with some confidence. It normally takes one ploughman to cultivate one Bigha of land in one working day under the prevailing conditions in this district. The output of work has been 50 % more in the co-operative farms. The reason is simple and can be watched any day on the field. There is no waste of time and effort in frequent turning of corners and in journeying from field to field. The bullocks, working in large teams, move with a better pace. The men, working in company, drive them in better spirits. Statistics of three consecutive days taken at random in the Jehangirpur farm show that, on a daily average, 21 ploughs tilled 32 Bighas of land, which records an increase of 52. 3 per cent in physical outturn and a saving of 34. 3 per cent in cost on this head alone. Wholesale rates can be obtained in purchasing supplies, such as seeds and manures ; better prices can be obtained in disposing of farm produce ; capital requirements can be met

at lower rates of interest than those available to the individual small cultivator. It may be realised that the scheme embodies co-operative activity in at least four different spheres, namely, purchase, production, marketing and finance, and combines the economic advantages which would have accrued from each one of these types of society, if organised separately.

This charcteristic of the farming scheme has a special significance which it would be well to digest in course of a slight pause here. The direct objective of the scheme is the organisation of the cultivation process on joint, co-operative lines. But once the organisation for this purpose is set up, it would tend through logical compulsion to assume to itself ancillary functions like the raising of capital, purchase of other production factors and sale of the product. Thus, these latter operations also come to be conducted on joint, co-operative lines and the organisation takes on the character of an Integrated Co-operative with multiple functions. It is permissible to suggest that it is in the

development of such integrated forms that the best guarantee of success of the co-operative movement would appear to lie. The attempt to confine a co-operative to any one of the spheres of credit-raising, marketing, purchase or ware-housing alone, although feasible in strict theory, would be tenuous and difficult of success in practice. The scope for the largest economies is in the primary function of production and unless this is explored, the very slender advantages realizable from cheaper credit or better marketing would not furnish a secure or wide enough foundation for a co-operative institution. Before co-operative credit can thrive, the enterprise in which it is invested has to be rescued from an unhealthy state and made really "productive" ; before co-operative stocking and sale can yield any appreciable results, the produce that is stocked must embody a surplus value. The logical structure of an Integrated Co-operative takes clear account of these considerations by basing itself on the cardinal activity of production and then

reaching out to bring under its control other connected activities auxiliary to the main purpose.

Uncertainties of weather and market conditions affect all agricultural operations equally and constitute no special difficulty for the present scheme ; indeed, if anything, the scheme enables the agriculturist to face adverse conditions with better confidence than otherwise. But the intervention of drought or flood or blight or price depression in the early stages of a new experiment may seriously cripple its chances of success. This is natural when the scheme excites suspicion and distrust ; but it is illogical, just as it would be equally illogical to hail it as a proved success merely because large profits are realised in the first year on account of particularly favourable conditions. Only the average taken over a number of years can give a true indication of the financial results. It would be expedient, however, to select a period of rising prices for giving an easy start to the scheme. An attempt may, further,

be made to offset the risks arising from natural calamities by setting aside a reserve to be used as insurance premium. This should not be impossible with a sufficiently large number of societies pooling their reserves together. The reserve would be accumulated out of a proportion of the net profits and will not, therefore, exist until after a society has been working for some time. Till then there is nothing to do but to proceed carefully with a cautious budget in which a heavy deduction is made from the estimated receipts on account of unforeseen damage or loss. Nadia farms have made an allowance of 10 per cent for the current year for this purpose. This may, however, prove to be entirely inadequate. The best course, therefore, is to work on a basis of five years, the financing and organising agency being prepared to give the scheme a full trial for this minimum period even if the first year or two shows a loss. This may not always be possible, yet it would be rash and unfair to judge the scheme finally without such a trial. This has not been

possible in Nadia. It is a chastening thought that an invasion of white ants in the Jehangirpur fields this season may nip in the bud an experiment of cosiderable significance for the province.

A farther consideration on which this essay in agricultural reform may aptly close lies in the ultimate limitations inherent in the scheme. This underlies the argument in the very opening paragraphs of this handbook, but will bear repetition as a salutary check on an exaggerated optimism. It may be recalled that the average holding of land by the individual member in the largest Nadia farm of Jehangirpur is 5½ Bighas, which is expected to bring him about Rs. 90/- as profits in a year. The share of many members is much less. Even the enhanced profit of a co-operative farm will thus be inadequate for the cultivator's maintenance. The fault lies in the fact that there are more members to a farm than there ought to be. Figures in the Jehangirpur farm indicate that it cannot maintain more than 20

cultivators even on a subsistence standard if all of them were entirely dependent on it. There is no permanent solution until provision can be made for the other 21 who now crowd on the farm. Let not enthusiasm for a temporary expedient deflect the worker from this ultimate objective.

APPENDIX I.

DRAFT SALE DEED.

.........................Co-operative Farming Society within Police Station..........................District

....

..................Recepient of the deed

..................Executant of the deed

This deed of voluntary sale of immoveable property is executed to the effect following :—

Whereas a Co-operative Society under the name of..........................Co-operative Farming Society has been registered on.................... with a view to improve the condition of the agriculturists of..................by means of cultivation according to the co-operative system: Now $\frac{I}{we}$ having become members of the aforesaid Co-operative Society $\frac{I}{we}$ shall be entitled to participate in the net profit which will accrue after deduction of the expenses, out of the crops which will grow by cultivating on the co-operative basis the lands transferred by this deed in favour of our Co-operative Society. And considering that $\frac{I}{we}$ shall derive profits

from the same in future $\frac{I}{we}$ in lieu thereof do hereby transfer the immoveable property valued at Rs...............owned and possessed by $\frac{me}{us}$ and described in the Schedule below, in favour of the aforesaid Society.

Now in lieu of the profits aforesaid $\frac{I}{we}$ do hereby execute this deed of sale in favour of the Society and agree and promise that whatever right, title, interest, ownership and possession etc., $\frac{I}{we}$ had in the property sold become extinguished and vest in the Society with effect from this day.

By virtue of this deed of sale the Society shall, on becoming the owner of the property mentioned in the schedule, in our right, go on possessing and enjoying the land by cultivating the same on a co-operative basis after getting its own name registered in place of $\frac{me}{us}$ in the offices of the landlord, and on payment of rents.

To that neither $\frac{I}{we}$ nor any of $\frac{my}{our}$ heirs and representatives shall be entitled to raise any plea or objection.

To this effect $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ in sound health, of $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ own free will and accord and without being requested by others, execute this deed of sale and become divested of all rights in the property sold. Finis.

APPENDIX II

BYE-LAWS

....

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LIMITED.

BYE-LAWS.

NAME.

1. This Society will be named as the ....Co-operative Farming Society. It has been duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (Act No. 2 of 1912).

ADDRESS

2. The registered office of the society will at present be situated in village...................... under Police Station.............................within Sub-Division....................of District..............

In case of removal of the registered office to another place, the Registrar will have to be informed of the same within 14 days thereof.

OBJECT.

3. The object of this society is to improve the financial condition of the members by means of improved methods of cultivation of the lands lying within the boundaries given below in

mouza............................under Police Station ....in Sub-Division..........................of ....District.

In order to achieve the aforesaid object the society will be entitled to do the following acts viz. :—

(a) Formation of larger farming units by consolidating the smaller plots of the members lying within the aforesaid boundaries and for that purpose transferring the respective proprietory (*malikana*) rights of the members in the lands in favour of the Society by duly executing deeds in respect thereof.

(b) Purchasing or hiring scientific appliances for improved methods of agriculture; purchasing and rearing superior classes of bullocks and other animals for purposes of agriculture; digging and maintaining tanks, canals, embankments etc., for purposes of irrigation; or purchasing or hiring scientific machinery etc., for the purposes of irrigation according to necessity.

(c) Making arrangements for the sale of the produce grown by the Society in markets.

(d) Making arrangements for any other profitable occupation of the members besides agriculture with a view to improve the financial condition of the members.

(e) Making arrangements for such other matters as are necessary, accessory and favourable for realising the objects of the society.

CAPITAL.

4. The authorised share capital of the Society shall be Rs............... The same will be divided into.......................shares of Rs................Only the members will be entitled to purchase the said shares.

FUNDS.

5. The necessary funds of the society may be collected by the following methods :—

(a) By realising admission fees.

(b) By selling shares.

(c) By accepting deposits.

(d) By taking loans.

(e) By accepting grants and donations.

(f) By realising subscriptions.

But the amount of the loans and deposits of the Society shall never exceed ten times the amount of capital raised and the reserve fund separately kept.

MEMBERSHIP.

6. The persons who are the owners or who are in possession of lands described in bye-law No. 3 above, and, in special cases, their representatives who are not less than 18 years of age shall be entitled to be members of this Society. But no one having any right subordinate to occupancy right shall be entitled to become a member. When a person is elected a member he will have to admit the rights and liabilities of membership by affixing his signature in the register of members of the Society.

7. Those among the persons eligible to be members according to the provision laid down in bye-law No. 6 above who have signed the application for registration of the Society, and those persons who will be elected according to the bye-laws by the Panchait Committee of the Society shall be treated as members of the Society.

8. If anybody intends to become a member of the Society, he will have to apply to the Panchaits. Along with the application he will have to pay four annas as admission fee and deposit the full value for each of the shares he would purchase according to the provision of bye-law 4.

Along with the same he will have to file a written statement showing what quantity of land out of the lands mentioned in bye-law 3 he has got and what his interest is in respect of the said land and as evidence of the matters stated in the written statement he will have to file Settlement papers, if any, as also other documents. If any of the lands lying within the boundaries as aforesaid be subject to any charge, a statement of that also will have to be filed along with this. If the application for membership be rejected the amount sent along with the application will be refunded to the applicant.

9. (1) The members in a general meeting will be competent to fine or expel any member on the following grounds :—

(a) If the amount due to the Society is not wilfully paid.

(b) If the Society is defrauded by a wilful false statement.

(c) If any act detrimental to the interests of the Society is wilfully done.

But no one shall be fined or expelled without the consent of $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members present at the general meeting.

(2) If a proposal be made for the expulsion of any member, a written notice of the same should be served on him at least 15 days before expulsion.

(3) The Society will be competent to forfeit the money paid by the expelled member on account of admission fee, donations and subscription.

(4) If anything be due to the Society out of the money paid on account of his share, the same should be deducted and land of the value of the balance of the money on account of the share of the said member shall be given to him on the expiry of the financial year of the Society.

LIABILITIES.

10. For the liabilities of the Society each member shall remain liable to the extent of the full value of the shares taken by him.

RULES RELATING TO SHARES.

11. The members will have to take shares to the extent of the total value calculated at the current market rate of the lands which they have transferred to the Society under the provisions of bye-law No. 3 and the same shall be credited in the accounts of the Society on account of the share of the member. No member shall at any time be competent to have shares exceeding $\frac{1}{5}$th of the share capital of the Society subscribed at that time or exceeding Rs. 1,000/- without the permission of the Registrar. Be it stated that if the Society be wound up for any reason, and if there be any liabilities of the Society at that time, the members shall get back the lands left as surplus after payment of the said liabilities in the proportion of their respective lands.

12. Immediately on the execution of the deed of transfer according to bye-law 3 (a) the full value of the shares of each member shall be treated as realised on account of his shares.

13. On the death of any member the shares taken by the deceased member will have to be transferred to the person nominated according to the Co-operative Act or, in default of any such nominated person, to such of his heirs or legal representatives as are eligible for becoming members of the Society. Or, if within one month of the death of the member, his nominee's heirs or representatives apply for the transfer of such shares to the name of any person eligible to be a member, then the shares will have to be transferred to his name.

14. Immediately on payment of the share-money the members will be entitled to receive share certificates on account of the shares taken, free of cost. The said certificate shall bear the common seal of the Society and the number of shares taken and the amount paid should also be mentioned therein.

15. In case of loss or destruction of the share certficate a new certificate can be obtained from the Society, but the Panchait Committee will be entitled to ask for satisfactory proof as to the loss or destruction. They will be entitled to realise such fee as they think proper for the issue of a fresh certificate, but in any case this fee shall not exceed annas -/8/-.

MANAGEMENT.

16. In case of execution of any document on behalf of the Society, at least three of the Panchaits includiug the Secretary or the Chairman or both will have to sign the said document and the seal of the Society will have to be affixed to the same. The Society will remain bound by such a document. The receipt that would be granted for the amount of donation or for any other kind of money realised will be valid if it is signed by the Secretary only.

GENERAL MEETING.

17. The meeting that is held with all the members of the Society is known as the general

meeting. Each member will have only one vote in this meeting and the number of shares which is held by individual members will not be taken into consideration. The subject matter of discussions will be decided according to the votes of the majority of members present. If on any matter there be equal number of votes on both sides the Chairman will be entitled to a casting vote. Excepting *purdahnashin* women and such persons as are entitled to vote under the law, no other person will be entitled to vote by proxy.

18. The general meeting will be of two kinds—the Annual General Meeting and the Special General Meeting. The annual general meeting will be called within 3 months from the expiry of the financial year of the Society. The Panchait Sabha will be competent to call a special general meeting whenever they think it necessary. The Registrar or any other officer specially empowered by him will also be entitled to call a special general meeting. A special general meeting will have to be called also

on a written notice being given by at least 20 members of the Society or by such a number of members as hold shares to the extent of one-tenth of the capital of the Society. A notice of the special general meeting will have to be served at the registered office of the Society and the object for which the meeting is convened will have to be specified therein.

19. The following business will be transacted at the Annual General Meeting :—

(a) Considering and accepting the report of working and accounts etc., of the Society for the previous year placed before the meeting by the Panchait Committee and discussing the working of the Society during the outgoing year;

(b) Consideration of the Auditor's Report of the Society and of the instructions, if any, received from the Registrar ;

(c) Election of members of the Panchait Committee for the coming year ;

(d) Disposal of any appeal which may be preferred against the decision of the Panchait Committee ;

(e) To declare any dividend to be paid on the share capital of the Society, if possible. The general meeting will be entitled to reduce the rate of dividend which the Panchait Committee would propose to declare, but they will not be entitled to increase the same.

(f) Consideration of any other matter which may be placed before the general meeting by the Panchait Committee and of any matter which may be placed before the meeting by any member after giving due notice of the same. Any member shall, with the consent of the members present, be entitled to move a resolution regarding a matter not included in the agenda of the meeting, but he will not be entitled to move any resolution regarding the expulsion of any member or alteration of any bye-law.

20. The proceedings of the general meeting will have to be recorded in a minute book.

21. Ten days' notice at least specifying the place, the day and the hour and the agenda of the meeting shall be given to each of the

members, but the non-receipt of such notice of the general meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any general meeting.

22. One-fifth of the total number of members will form the quorum in a general meeting; but in case the total number of members be below 40, no quorum will be formed unless at least 8 members be present.

23. If at the time appointed for the meeting a quorum of members is not present, then the meeting will have to be adjourned to another date to be fixed in that meeting, holding the adjourned meeting within ten days from the date of the meeting adjourned. If at the adjourned meeting also a quorum is not forthcoming, then there will be no bar to the proceedings of the meeting being carried on. All matters will be decided by a majority of three-fourths of the members present, but only in case of election of members of the Panchait Committee or its office-bearers, the votes of the majority of the members present shall prevail.

24. The members present in a general meeting shall elect anybody as the Chairman for presiding over the meeting.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PANCHAIT COMMITTEE.

25. (i) The Panchait Committee shall consist of not less than five and not more than seven members including the Chairman.

The Collector of the District or the Sub-Divisional Officer will be the *ex-officio* Chairman.

The Registrar will be entitled to nominate 2 members of the Panchait Committee either from among the members or from outsiders. The outsider-nominated panchaits shall have neither any financial responsibilities nor financial interest in the Society. The first Panchait Committee will be nominated by the Registrar. Their term of office will be for one year. No member will be competent to occupy the office of membership for more than three years in succession. And nobody being a member for two years or more shall be eligible for re-election within two years without the permission of the Registrar.

(ii) If any member of the Committee ceases to be a member of the Society or if he remains absent from six consecutive meetings of the Committee without the permission of the Panchait Committee, or if he resigns his office, or if he becomes insolvent, or if he is incapacitated by physical disability, or if he is found guilty of any offence of dishonesty, then the rest of the members of the Committee will elect another in his place for the period up to the next general meeting.

26. (i) In all the meetings of the Committee the President of the Society will preside. In his absence, the members of the Panchait Committee present shall choose one of their members to be the Chairman of such meeting.

(ii) The election of the Panchait Committee can be set aside at any time by a resolution of any general meeting.

27. The Committee will meet as many times as may be necessary for transacting business. One-third of the members of the Committee will form the quorum.

In case of equal number of votes on either side, the Chairman will have a casting vote.

The Panchait Committee shall cause minutes of the following matters to be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose.

In case of meeting of the Panchait Committee and general meeting :—

(i) The names of all the members present in each meeting, and

(ii) The proceedings of each meeting.

DUTIES OF THE PANCHAIT COMMITTEE.

28. (i) Consideration of applications for membership and allotment of shares.

(ii) Raising and managing the funds of the Society in compliance with the provisions of the Act and the Rules and these bye-laws.

(iii) To maintain the lands of the Society on payment of rents etc., and to remain liable for the same.

(iv) Management of business accroding to the list of business metioned in bye-law No. 29, keeping all accounts of the Society,

placing before the general meeting an annual or six-monthly report of the income and expenditure, assets and liabilities, and profits and losses of the Society.

(v) Framing rules, subject to the approval of the general meeting, for carrying on all classes of business of the Society.

(vi) Management of all other affairs and all such other affairs or matters not placed before the general meeting which may be necessary for the purpose of attaining the object of the Society or which are connected with and favourable to the management of the Society.

(vii) The members of the Panchait Committee will be liable for the proper management of the Society. They will be liable for any loss suffered by the Society for acts of wilful negligence on their part, for causing any loss to the Society or for any personal gain made in contravention of the provisions of the Indian Co-operative Societies Act and Rules, and the bye-laws of the Society.

(viii) The Panchait Committee shall elect one from among themselves as the Secretary and shall appoint, according to necessity, other paid and/or unpaid employees, and shall from time to time specify their respective duties.

(ix) The members of the Society will be entitled to inspect all the books and registers of the Society excepting the Deposit Register at the time of the sitting of the Committee or on any day after expiry of 7 days after service of a notice on the Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

29. The Panchait Committee with the previous sanction of the Registrar shall draw up the programme of work of the Society in order to fulfil the objects laid down in bye-law 28 (iv). Usually the work of the Society will be carried on in the following manner :—

(1) Planning and regulating of the crops and introducing of cultivation of crops yielding increased profits and growing different varieties of crops on cultivable lands.

(2) Making arrangements for the sale of the entire crops grown at an adequate price.

(3) Arranging for the cultivation of the Society's lands by every member with the help of his own plough and cattle etc., on receipt of labour charges, and framing rules for carrying on cultivation in the aforesaid manner.

(4) Making arrangements for the collection of the best varieties of seeds and manures for growing crops.

(5) Collecting the required cattle and machinery for facility of agriculture; and building necessary structures etc., for storing the crops etc.

(6) Arranging for holding regular meetings for discussions about the training of self-help and thrift.

AUDITING OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE SOCIETY.

30. The accounts of the Society shall, besides being audited according to the provision of the Co-operative Societies Act, be checked at the

end of every three months at least by auditor or auditors elected in the general meeting.

After examination of the accounts the auditor or auditors shall give a certificate to the effect that he/they has/have examined the accounts of the Society and shall submit a report of the discrepancies which he has/they have noted. The said certificate will form a part of the report which the Panchait Committee is required to place before the annual general meeting.

PROFITS.

31. The balance that will be left every year after deduction of the amounts paid for princpal and interest according to instalments on account of the loans taken by the Society, the establishment and contingent charges, the depreciation on account of machineries, cattle, buildings, etc., the rents and cesses due to the landlords and the amounts due on account of Union Board taxes out of the amount realised from the sale of the crops grown by the Society will be treated as the net profit of the Society.

One fourth of the amount of the net profit will be deposited in the Reserve Fund and the balance shall be distributed as dividend in proportion to the shares of the members and utilised for the creation of other kinds of funds.

RESERVE FUND.

32. The Society will be the owner of the Reserve Fund. The same will never be liable to be divided among the members. The fund will be made up of the following amounts :—

(a) 25 per cent. of the annual profits of the Society.

(b) Any further amount which will be transferred to this fund from the amount of profits or from any other account.

(c) The balance which will be left of the admission fees after deduction of the initial expenses.

33. The amount kept in the Reserve Fund will be utilised for the following purposes :—

(a) For making good any loss which the Society may suffer through unforeseen

circumstances when there are no other means of meeting the loss, and for repayment of loans when there is no money in the funds of the Society.

(b) If the amount of the Reserve Fund be utilised as security in connection with any loan to be taken by the Society for the purposes mentioned in para (a) above, the Reserve Fund will have to be made up as soon as the amount of profits next accruing to the Society or other funds come into the hands of the Society.

34. If the Society is dissolved, the amount kept in the Reserve Fund may be spent according to the opinion of the majority of the members, after obtaining the permission of the Registrar, for the improvement of the Co-operative movement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

35. The Panchait Committee can make rules for carrying out the work of the Society, and, if necessary, can also make alterations of the rules framed. But care should be taken

so that these rules may not be in conflict with the Co-operative Societies Act and Rules, Government Rules and any of the bye-laws stated above.

DISPUTES.

36. Those disputes which the general meeting will not be able to decide and which will not be settled by arbitration, will have to be forwarded to the Registrar for settlement. The decision of the Registrar shall be final.

GENERAL.

37. A copy of the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912), a copy of the Rules framed by the Government under the said Act, and a copy of the bye-laws of the Society will have to be kept in the office of the Society. Every member will have the right to inspect the same without payment of any fees in the office of the Society at the proper hour.

38. Any matter regarding which no specific provision has been made will be governed

by the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act (II of 1912) and the Rules framed thereunder by the Government. If no decision can be arrived at with the help of the said Act or the rules, then the decision which will be made by the Registrar according to the general principles of co-operation will prevail.

39. The word "Registrar" in the above bye-laws will include other officers holding the powers of the Registrar under the Co-operative Societies Act.

These are the bye-laws which have been referred to as Bye-laws in the application for registration of the Society.

Date..............

Signatures of the Applicants.

APPENDIX III

CROPPING SCHEME AND BUDGET FOR 1940-41 FOR THE JEHANGIRPUR CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY.

CROPPING SCHEME.

1. The area of the selected block of lands is 78.23 acres=235 Bighas approximately.

2. 1.23 acres=3.69 Bighas will be set apart for the following farm-steadings :—

(a) Threshing Floor
(b) Godown
(c) Supervisor's Shed
(d) Tobacco Curing Shed

3. The following *Kharif* crops will be raised :—

(a) Jute—100 Bighas
(b) Sugarcane-50 „
(c) Early Aus
followed by
Dhaincha—50 „
(d) Late Aus—31 „

231 Bighas

4. The following Rabi crops will be raised :—

(a)	Wheat—	25	Bighas
(b)	Mustard—	50	,,
(c)	Gram—	50	,,
(d)	Linseed—	5	,,
(e)	Tobacco—	10	,,
(f)	Chillies—	20	,,
(g)	Eng. Vegetables—	9	,,
(h)	Mug—	12	,,
(i)	Sugarcane—	50	,, (after Dhaincha)
		231	Bighas

BUDGET.

A. ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

I. PLOUGHING
(Including Laddering and Harrowing)

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	First two ploughings for the whole area with 200 ploughs each time @ -/8/- per plough	200	0	0
2.	For Jute, 100 Bighas, 3rd and 4th ploughing with 75 ploughs each time	75	0	0
3.	For Jute, 100 Bighas, 5th ploughing with 75 ploughs	37	8	0
4.	For Jute, 100 Bighas, 6th ploughing with 80 ploughs at sowing time	40	0	0
5.	For Aus, 81 Bighas, 3rd and 4th ploughing with 66 ploughs each time	66	0	0
	Carried over Rs.	418	8	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	418	8	0
6. For Aus, 81 Bighas, 5th ploughing at sowing time with 70 ploughs	35	0	0
7. For Dhaincha, 50 Bighas, four ploughings in all with 30 ploughs each time	60	0	0
8. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, two ploughings with 15 ploughs each time	15	0	0
9. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, 3rd and 4th ploughing with 12 ploughs each time	12	0	0
10. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, 5th ploughing with 20 ploughs at sowing time	10	0	0
11. For Mustard, 50 Bighas, two ploughings with 35 ploughs each time	35	0	0
12. For Mustard, 50 Bighas, 3rd ploughing at sowing time with 40 ploughs	20	0	0
Carried over Rs.	605	8	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	605	8	0
13. For Gram, 50 Bighas, two ploughings with 35 ploughs each time	35	0	0
14. For Linseed, 5 Bighas, two ploughings with 3 ploughs each time	3	0	0
15. For Linseed, 5 Bighas, 3rd ploughing at sowing time with 4 ploughs	2	0	0
16. For Tobacco, Chillies & English Vegetables, 39 Bighas, two ploughings with 26 ploughs each time	26	0	0
17. Do–3rd & 4th ploughing with 22 ploughs each time	22	0	0
18. Do–5th ploughing at sowing time with 20 ploughs	10	0	0
19. For Mug, 12 Bighas, one ploughing with 9 ploughs	4	8	0
Carried over Rs.	708	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	708	0	0
20. For Sugarcane, 100 Bighas, two ploughings with 75 ploughs each time	75	0	0
21. For Sugarcane, 3rd & 4th ploughing with 66 ploughs each time	66	0	0
Total cost of ploughing Rs.	849	0	0

II. HARROWING

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. Extra harrowing for 100 Bighas of Jute with 18 men and 24 bullocks, twice	16	8	0
2. Extra harrowing for wheat, chillies, Eng. vegetables and tobacco, 64 Bighas, with 12 men and 16 bullocks, twice	12	0	0
Total cost of harrowing Rs.	28	8	0

III. SOWING

	Rs.	As.	P.
Extra cost of sowing 100 Bighas of Jute with 16 men @ -/8/- per head	8	0	0
Total cost of sowing	Rs. 8	0	0

IV. HOEING

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For Jute, 100 Bighas, twice with 12 men @ -/8/- per head	12	0	0
2. For Aus, 81 Bighas, twice with 16 men @ -/8/- per head	16	0	0
3. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, twice with 4 men @ -/6/- per head	3	0	0
Total cost of hoeing	Rs. 31	0	0

V. WEEDING AND THINNING.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, once with four men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	50	0	0
Carried over Rs.	50	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought Forward	50	0	0
2. For Jute, 100 Bighas, once with 4 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	100	0	0
3. For Jute, 100 Bighas, again with 6 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	150	0	0
4. For Aus, 81 Bighas, twice with 4 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	162	0	0
5. For wheat, 25 Bighas, once with 4 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	25	0	0
3. For chillies, vegetables and tobacco, 39 bighas, twice with 4 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	78	0	0
7. For trimming and suckering tobacco plants on 10 bighas, 4 times with 10 men @ -/4/- per head	10	0	0
Total cost Rs.	575	0	0

VI. MANURING.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas			
(a) 6 cartloads of cowdung per bigha @ -/12/- per cart	225	0	0
(b) Spreading cowdung at 1 man per every 6 carts	12	8	0
(c) Oilcakes at 4 mds. per bigha @ Re. 1-12-0 per maund.	350	0	0
(d) Sulphate of Ammonia at 10 srs. per bigha @ Rs. 8-12-0 per md.	109	6	0
2. For Jute, 100 Bighas,			
(a) 4 cartloads of cowdung per bigha @ -/12/-per cart	300	0	0
(b) Spreading cowdung at one man per every 6 carts	16	12	0
3. For Chillies and Vegetables, 29 Bighas			
(a) 6 cartloads of cowdung per bigha @ -/12/- per cart	130	8	0
Carried over Rs.	1144	2	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	1144	2	0
(b) Spreading cowdung at one man per every 6 carts @ -/4/- per head	7	4	0
(c) Mustard cakes at 2 md. per bigha @ Rs. 1/12/- per md.	101	8	0
4. For Tobacco, 10 Bighas Oilcakes at 4 mds. per bigha @ Re. 1/12/- per md.	70	0	0
Total cost of manuring Rs.	1322	14	0

VII. HARVESTING

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For Jute, 100 Bighas, including bundling and steeping at 1 cart-man and 5 men @ Re. 1/12/- per bigha	175	0	0
2. For Aus, 81 Bighas, including threshing and winnowing at 4 men and 1 woman @ Re. 1/3/- per bigha	96	3	0
Carried over Rs.	271	3	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward	271	3	0
3. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, including threshing and winnowing at 8 men @ Rs. 2/- per bigha	50	0	0
4. For Mustard, Gram and Linseed, 105 Bighas including threshing and winnowing at 6 men @ Re. 1/8/- per bigha	157	8	0
5. For Tobacco, 10 Bighas, including drying with 7 men @ Re. 1/12/- per bigha	17	8	0
6. For Tobacco, 10 Bighas, bundling and stacking leaves with 5 women @ -/15/- per bigha	9	6	0
7. For Tobacco, 10 Bighas, turning and restacking leaves with 2 women @ -/6/- per bigha	3	12	0
8. For Chillies and English Vegetables, 29 Bighas, with 10 women @ Re. 1/14/- per bigha	54	6	0
Carried over Rs.	563	11	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward Rs.	563	11	0
9. For Mug, 12 Bighas, including threshing and winnowing with 4 men @ Re. 1/- per bigha	12	0	0
Total cost of harvesting Rs.	575	11	0

VIII. TRENCHING, SPADING AND PLANTING

For Sugarcane, 100 Bighas with 10 men @ Rs. 3/2/- per bigha	312	8	0
Total cost Rs.	312	8	0

IX. EARTHING

For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, with 5 men @ Re. 1/4/- per bigha	62	8	0
Total cost Rs.	62	8	0

X. TRASHING

For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, with 3 men @ -/12/- per bigha	37	8	0
Total cost Rs.	37	8	0

XI. EXTRACTION OF FIBRE, WASHING & DRYING.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For Jute, 100 Bighas, with 14 men @ Rs. 3/8/- per bigha	350	0	0
Total cost Rs.	350	0	0

XII. TRANSPLANTATION.

	Rs.	As.	P.
For Chillies and English Vegetables, 29 Bighas, with 10 men @ Rs. 2/8/- per bigha	72	8	0
Total cost Rs.	72	8	0

XIII. IRRIGATION.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1. For Sugarcane, 100 Bighas, with 6 *dones* manned by 8 men per day for 30 days @ -/4/- per head	60	0	0
2. For Sugarcane, 100 Bighas, labour charge for irrigation channels with 2 men per bigha	50	0	0
Carried over Rs.	110	0	0

		Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward Rs.	110	0	0
3.	Sugarcane, 100 Bighas, kerosene for protection against white ants during irrigation with 8 tins @ Rs. 3/2/- per tin	25	0	0
4.	For English Vegetables, Chillies and Tobacco, 39 Bighas, with 8 men per day for 60 days @ -/4/- per head	120	0	0
5.	For English Vegetables, Chillies and Tobacco, 39 Bighas, labour for irrigation channels with 6 men per bigha @ -/4/- per head	58	8	0
6.	For Wheat, 25 Bighas, with 8 men per day for 15 days @ -/4/- per head	30	0	0
	Total cost Rs.	343	8	0

XIV. SEEDS.

		Rs.	As.	P,
1.	For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas at 8 maunds per bigha @ -/10/- per maund	250	0	0
2.	For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, carting charge	12	8	0
3.	For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas (for November planting) at 8 maunds per bigha @ -/6/- per maund	150	0	0
4.	For Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, (for November planting) carting charge	12	8	0
5.	For Jute, 100 Bighas, at 2 seers per bigha @ -/4/- per seer	50	0	0
6.	For Aus, 81 Bighas at 13⅓ seers per bigha @ Rs. 3/- per maund	81	0	0
	Carried over Rs.	556	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P.
Brought forward Rs.	556	0	0
7. For preparing seedlings Tobacco, Chillies and Vegetables, 39 Bighas, @ -/12/- per bigha	29	4	0
8. For Wheat, 25 Bighas, at 10 seers per bigha @ Rs. 5/- per maund	31	4	0
9. For Gram, Linseed and Mustard, 105 Bighas @ -/6/- per bigha	39	6	0
10. For Chillies and Vegetables, 29 Bighas, at ¼ oz. per bigha @ Rs. 2/8/- per oz	18	2	0
11. For Tobacco, 10 Bighas at 1 tola per bigha @ -/2/- per tola	1	4	0
12. For Mug, 12 Bighas, at 2½ seers per bigha @ Rs. 7/8/- per maund	5	14	0
Total cost Rs.	781	8	0

XV. OCCASIONAL LABOUR.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Two men for 150 days @ -/4/- per day	75	0	0
Total cost Rs.	75	0	0

XVI. SUPERVISOR'S PAY @ Rs. 15/- per month	180	0	0
Total Rs.	180	0	0

XVII. RENT AND CESS CHARGE (including instalment of arrears) Rs.	415	0	0
Total Rs.	415	0	0

XVIII. Interest on borrowed capital of Rs. 9000/- (long-term Rs. 4500/- & short-term Rs. 4500/-) @ 6% per annum	540	0	0
Total Rs.	540	0	0

	Rs.	As.	P
XIX. DEPRECIATION OF FARM STRUCTURES.	450	0	0
Total Rs.	450	0	0
XX. CONTINGENCIES	250	0	0
Total Rs.	250	0	0

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE

			Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Ploughing	...	849	0	0
2.	Harrowing	...	28	8	0
3.	Sowing	...	8	0	0
4.	Hoeing	...	31	0	0
5.	Weeding and thinning	...	575	0	0
6.	Manuring	...	1322	14	0
7.	Harvesting	...	575	11	0
8.	Trenching, spading and planting	...	312	8	0
9.	Earthing	...	62	8	0
10.	Trashing	...	37	8	0
11.	Extraction of fibre, washing and drying of jute	...	350	0	0
12.	Transplantation	...	72	8	0
13.	Irrigation	...	343	8	0
14.	Seeds	...	781	8	0
15.	Occasional labour	...	75	0	0
		Carried over Rs.	5425	1	0

			Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward Rs.		5425	1	0
16.	Supervisor's pay	...	180	0	0
17.	Rent and cess charges	...	415	0	0
18.	Interest on borrowed capital	...	540	0	0
19.	Depreciation of farm structures	...	450	0	0
20	Contingencies	...	250	0	0
	Grand Total	...	7,260	1	0

B. ESTIMATED RECEIPTS

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Sugarcane, 50 Bighas, at 200 maunds per bigha @ -/6/- per maund	3,750	0	0
2.	Jute, 100 Bighas, at 6 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 7/- per maund	4,200	0	0
3.	Aus, 81 Bighas, 6 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 2/- per maund	972	0	0
4.	Wheat, 25 Bighas, at 5 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 4/- per maund	500	0	0
5.	Mustard, 50 Bighas, at 1½ maunds per bigha @ Rs. 6/- per maund	450	0	0
6.	Gram, 50 Bighas, at 4 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 2/4/- per maund	450	0	0
7.	Linseed, 5 Bighas, at 2 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 5/- per maund	50	0	0
	Carried over Rs.	10372	0	0

		Rs.	As.	P.
	Brought forward Rs.	10372	0	0
8.	Tobacco, 10 Bighas, at 2½ maunds per bigha @ Rs. 10/- per maund	250	0	0
9.	Chillies, 20 Bighas, at 15 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 2/8/- per maund	750	0	0
10.	English Vegetables, 9 Bighas, @ Rs. 100/- per bigha	900	0	0
11.	Mug, 12 Bighas, at 2 maunds per bigha @ Rs. 6/- per maund	144	0	0
12.	Other minor crops cultivated along with above	200	0	0
	Grand Total Rs.	12,616	0	0

Deduct 10% on account of adverse market and climatic conditions Rs. 1262 0 0

Rs. 11,354 0 0

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL POSITION AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. 78.23 acres of land @ Rs. 30/10/- per acre	2,396	0	0
2. Godown	750	0	0
3. Fencing	2,000	0	0
4. Curing Shed	600	0	0
5. Threshing Floor	300	0	0
6. Supervisor's Shed	100	0	0
7. Tarpauline	300	0	0
8. Seed Bins	300	0	0
9. Watering Dones	150	0	0
10. Value of crops raised as per Budget	11,354	0	0
Total	18,250	0	0

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Shares due to members	2,198	0	0
2. Arrear rents due from members & to be paid to land-lord on their behalf	198	0	0
3. Long term loan on account of capital expenditure	4,500	0	0
4. Short-term loan on account of current expenditure	4,500	0	0
5. Advance taken from prices of early crops realised	2,760	1	0
6. Profit on year's working	4,093	15	0
Total	18,250	0	0

APPENDIX IV

LIST OF REGISTERS AND FORMS PRESCRIBED FOR THE SOCIETIES.

REGISTER I

REGISTER OF MEMBERSAND NOMINEES.

Declaration—Persons who sign their names or attach their thumb-impressions thereby agree to submit to all the rules and resolutions adopted by the Society.

Serial No.	Name of Member	Father's Name	Age	Caste	Place of residence	Occupation	Date of Membership	Name of Nominee	Nominee's place of residence & relationship with the member	Date & reason of cessation of membership.	Remarks	Signature or thumb-impression of the member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

REGISTER II

REGISTER OF LANDS.

Member's Name...

Cross Reference to Register of Members...........................

Cross Reference to Register of Shares...............................

Serial No. of Plots.	Plot Number.	Khatian No.	Area of Plot.	Nature of Tenancy.	Name of Superior Landlord.	Rent payable.	Arrear Rents, if any.	Nature of other encum-brances, if any.	Settled price of land.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

REGISTER III.

REGISTER OF SHARES.

Name of Member.......................................

Cross Reference to
Register of Members.................................

Cross Reference to
Register of Lands....................................

Total Number of Shares	Distinctive Numbers of Shares	Total Value of Shares	Payment of Share Value		Transfer of share, if any			Dividend due	Payment of Dividend		Remarks
			Date	Amount	Number	Date	Amount		Date	Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

REGISTER IV

REGISTER OF DEPOSITS AND BORROWINGS

Name of member depositor : Pass Book No.............

.... Bond No.............

Name of outside depositor or other creditor :

....

Serial No.	Date of borrowing or deposit	Reference to cash book page	Amount of deposit or borrowing	Rate of interest	Period of deposit	Repayment				Balance		Remarks
						Date	Reference to cash book page	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

REGISTER V.

CASH BOOK.

RECEIPTS.							EXPENDITURE.							
Date	Ledger Page	Particu-lars.	Receipt No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Date.	Ledger Page	Particu-lars	Voucher No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Total Receipts							Total Expenditure						
Opening Balance							Closing Balance						
Grand Total							Grand Total						

REGISTER VI.

REGISTER OF CULTIVATION EXPENSE.

Name of crop.....................

Area..................

Field reference...................

Date	Particulars of work done	Area worked	Labour				Seeds				Manures				Miscellaneous charges			Total	Remarks
			No.	Amount			Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value							
				Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.		
1	2	3	4				5				6				7			8	9

REGISTER VII

STOCK AND SALE REGISTER

Name of article..................................

1	2										3										4		5
Opening balance	Receipts										Issue										Balance after each transaction		Remarks
	Date	Whence received	Quantity			Number	Voucher No.	Price			Date	To Whom issued	Quantity			Number	Receipt No	Price			Quantity	Number	
			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.			Rs.	As.	P.			Mds.	Srs.	Ch.			Rs.	A.	P.			

REGISTER VIII.

MUSTER-ROLL OF LABOUR.

Date............

Serial No.	Name of Labourer	Nature of work	Rate	Amount paid	Initial of Disbursing Officer with date	Signature or Thumb-impression of payee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

REGISTER IX

DAILY ORDER AND FIELD BOOK.

Date...............

Order.	Work done			
	Details of work done	Number of Labourers Engaged	Output of work	Remarks

REGISTER X.

MINUTE BOOK.

Committee / General Meeting

Place and Date of Meeting..................................

Names of Members Present :—

REGISTER XI

INSPECTION REGISTER

REGISTER XII.

NOTICE BOOK

CARBON RECEIPT BOOK

Received from ....

a sum of Rs. As. P. (

in words) on account of the following :—

Sl. No.	Quantity or Number	Article	Rate	Value		
				Rs.	As.	P.
			Total			

Signature..............................

Date..............................

DIVIDEND WARRANT.

No......

.........CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LTD. (Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912).

DIVIDEND WARRANT.

To

Dear Sir,

Rs.........is due to you as dividend upto.........(date) on account of......... shares held by you through investment of your lands in the......... Co-operative Farming Society Ltd.

Kindly return the attached receipt after signature. The money due to you will be remitted on receiving back the attached receipt.

Yours faithfully

....

Dated...... Secretary.

Issued on......(date)

Accountant.

No.......

.........CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LTD. (Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912).

DIVIDEND WARRANT.

To

Dear Sir,

Rs ....is due to you as dividend upto.........(date) on account of......... shares held by your through investment of your lands in the......... Co-operative Farming Society Ltd

Kindly return the attached receipt after signature. The money due to you will be remitted on receiving back the attached receipt.

Yours faithfully

Secretary.

N. B.—The dividend money will be forfeited to the Society if the dues are not collected within three years of the date of receipt of this notice.

No.......

.........CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LTD. (Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912).

DIVIDEND WARRANT.

Received from the Secretary, ...Co-operative Farming Society Ltd , Rs.......on account of dividend due to me up to.........(date) for...... shares held by me in the above Society.

Signature of the Share-holder.

Date.........

SHARE CERTIFICATE

COOPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LTD.

(Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912)

SHARE CERTIFICATE.

Certificate No......

Name of shareholder.. ....

Do Address............

Distinctive Numbers of Shares ....

(Total Number of Shares sold............)

Date............

Signature of Recipient of Certificate..... ......

....	....	....
Secretary,	Panchait	Chairman

N.B. The total value of shares is Rs... . ...on account...of shares of the value of Rs..... each for total land of the area of.........

(Vide Byelaw No. 11 of the Society.)

COOPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETY LTD.

Registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912)

SHARE CERTIFICATE.

Certificate No.........

It is hereby certified that .. ..is accepted as a shareholder of the ....Co-operative Farming Society Ltd., having purchased ... .shares of the distinctive numbers .....to......, each share being of the value of Rs .... /-. Be it noted that the said shareholder agrees to be bound by the provisions of the Act or Acts relating to Co-operative Societies and all the Rules and Bye-laws of the above Society.

This Certificate is granted under the common seal of the Society, viz., the.......... Co-operative Society Ltd.

............Chairman

....Secretary

Dated......... ....Panchait

N.B. The total value of shares is Rs.........on account of ......shares of the value of Rs........each for total land of the area of....... (Vide Byelaw No. 11 of the Society)